

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,355 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
"FATSHAN," 2,250 " " " R. D. Thomas.
"KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " J. J. Lossius.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,365 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.
Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.
On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 P.M. On Sundays at 3 P.M. (See Special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,100 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
"NANNING," 569 " " " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half December	JAVA PORTS	First half December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half December	JAPAN	First half December
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half December	JAVA PORTS	First half December
TJIMARI	JAPAN	Second half December	JAVA PORTS	Second half December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half January	JAPAN	First half January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

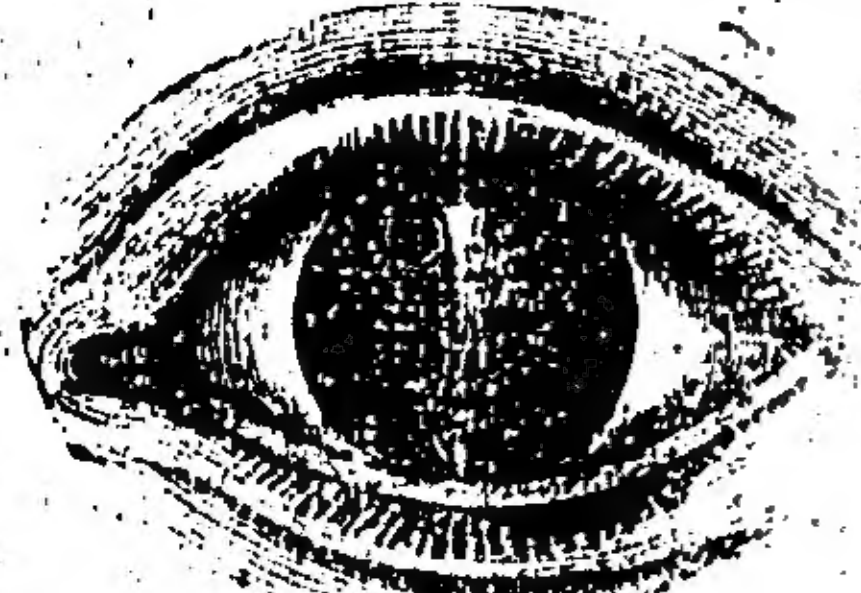
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."
SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS.
The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity.
For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
51, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nankai Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1905.

KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Furs, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPE LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBES, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, THE RED SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, LIVERPOOL, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOY AMERICAN PORTS.
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and cargo.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on 10th of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
PRINZ HERTZOG	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PREUSSER	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ HERTZOG	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th day of December, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, Captain H. Kirchhoff, with Mails, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave Hongkong, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders wanted at Noon, on MONDAY, the 17th December, Cargo and Specie will be received until 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th December, and Parcels will be received at the Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th December.
Contents of Packages required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 50 lbs. and Parcels should not exceed 100 lbs. in weight.
The Steamer has Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.
Passage Money in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
TO NAPLES OR GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO NEW ORLEANS OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
VIA SUEZ	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA SUEZ OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
VIA SUEZ OR SOUTHAMPTON	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

* In the event of a passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Southampton or London, the same rate will be applied as via GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA.

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the passage from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt.

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port.

PAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAMERS MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBESHOEKE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZIGISMUND	3,300	TUESDAY, 19th December.
SAKAN	1,793	TUESDAY, 4th January.
MAK	1,790	TUESDAY, 1st February.

TUESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZIGISMUND, Captain D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port.
The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
A can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28. 0. 0.	£18. 10. 0.	£14. 0. 0.	Return £42. 0. 0.	£27. 15. 0.
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0.	£20. 0. 0.	£14. 0. 0.	Return £54. 0. 0.	£36. 0. 0.
TO SYDNEY	£33. 0. 0.	£23. 0. 0.	£15. 0. 0.	Return £59. 10. 0.	£41. 10. 0.
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10. 0.	£24. 10. 0.	£16. 0. 0.	Return £62. 5. 0.	£44. 5. 0.
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer £97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STRAITS AND ABOUT

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TRANSPOCIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

Via VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class.
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£60. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	£9. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	£9. 10. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	£9. 10. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals.
PRICE 5s. 6d. per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January 1907.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆國李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

110, 35, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906.

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

[ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

(Sd.)

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERING

NEED NOW

THE NEW PHENOMENON

THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in the treatment of medical diseases, and thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Migraine, Headache, Stiffness of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for Debility, Nervousness, Impaired vitality, sleeplessness, dizziness and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the family so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all those ailments which are the result of a disordered system, and which are the forerunners of disease.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all those ailments which are the result of a disordered system, and which are the forerunners of disease.

THERAPION No. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all those ailments which are the result of a disordered system, and which are the forerunners of disease.

THERAPION No. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all those ailments which are the result of a disordered system, and which are the forerunners of disease.

THERAPION No. 7—A Sovereign Remedy for all those ailments which are the result of a disordered system, and which are the forerunners of disease.

THERAPION No. 8—A Sovereign Remedy for all those ailments which are the result of a disordered system, and which are the forerunners of disease.

THER

Intimation.

Powell's
GENTS
OUTFITTERS,
28, QUEEN'S
ROAD,
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

**ENGLISH
BOOTS.**

**FINEST
ENGLISH
LEATHER.**

**BEST
ENGLISH
WORKMANSHIP.**

**BLACK.
BROWN.
PATENT.**

**Smart Shapes,
Durability,
Comfort.**

**\$12.00
PAIR.**

**Satisfaction
Guaranteed.**

**POWELL'S
HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 31st November, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET,
suitable for
SHOP AND DWELLING
HOUSE,
at present occupied
by
Messrs. K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
who will shortly remove
to

No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to—
K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [1530]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA
EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of any
Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and
GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods
Storage) at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central,
(formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes &
& Co.
Apply to—
HO TUNG,
Comptroller Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [949]

TO LET.

No. 2, "HILLSIDE" THE PEAK.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and
YORK BUILDING,
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [72]

TO LET.

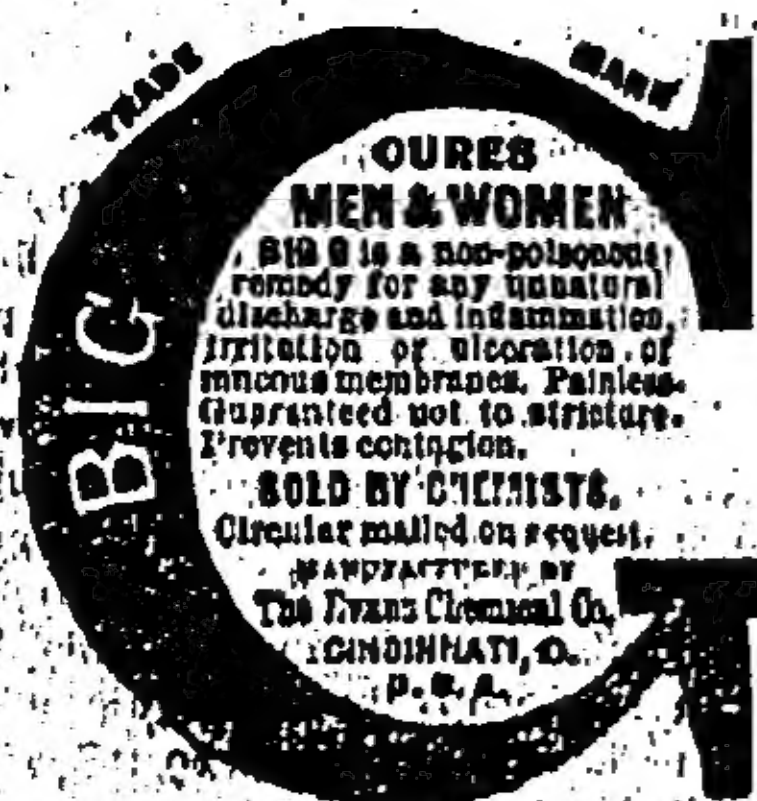
A HOUSE in KNUITSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789]

TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND
& LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073]

TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the
Hongkong Bank, suitable for office.
Moderate rental.
Apply to—
X. Y. Z.
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]



Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
Comprising—
SUIT LENGTH CLOTHING, CLOCKS,
BAROMETER, PICTURE, SEXTANTS,
FIELD GLASSES, MONTGOMERY, UM-
BRELLAS, RIFLES, NAVAL TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES, CLOISONNE VASES,
&c., &c., &c.

GOLD RINGS, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [1165]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 8th December, 1906, at 4 P.M., at the
Polo Ground,
A NUMBER OF PONIES,
SUITABLE FOR POLO.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [1166]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
THE FOLLOWING BOOKS—
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA
10th Edition.—36 Vols. with Revolving
Bookcase.
CENTURY DICTIONARY
with Atlas and Dictionary of Proper Names.—
16 Vols. with Bookcase.
LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE
20 Vols.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1171]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—
TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and SIDE-
BOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAK-
WOOD BOOK-CASE, TABLES, MIRRORS,
CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY COVERED
SOFA and CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY
WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

Also
One SEMI-GRAND and One COTTAGE
PIANO.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1170]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
the 18th and 19th December, 1906, at 10 A.M.
each day,
H. M. NAVAL YARD,
SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALING,
OBsolete and CONDEMNED
STORES,
Comprising—
LATHE, TURNABLE, BOATS, OLD
CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, IN-
CLINED HAND LAMPS for SEARCH-
LIGHT PROJECTORS, OLD METAL-
IRON, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNI-
TURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS,
BLANKETS, WINTER CLOTHING and
MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, KNEE
BOOTS, PROVISIONS, OFFICERS' MESS
TRAPS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues may be had on application.
TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1168]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY,
the 20th day of December, 1906, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
IN ONE LOT.

All that PIECE OF PARCEL OF GROUND
with frontages to Carnarvon, Granville and
Kimberley Roads, registered in the Land Office
as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 540, held
for the residue of a term of 75 years created by
the Crown Lease thereof dated 30th October,
1888, together with the messuages and dwelling
houses, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
Ormsby Terrace, and 1, 2, 3, and 4, Ormsby
Villas.

Annual Crown Rent \$500.
Area 123,253 sq. ft.
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Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1167]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
Comprising—
SUIT LENGTH CLOTHING, CLOCKS,
BAROMETER, PICTURE, SEXTANTS,
FIELD GLASSES, MONTGOMERY, UM-
BRELLAS, RIFLES, NAVAL TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES, CLOISONNE VASES,
&c., &c., &c.

GOLD RINGS, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [1165]

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 8th December, 1906, at 4 P.M., at the
Polo Ground,
A NUMBER OF PONIES,
SUITABLE FOR POLO.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [1166]

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
THE FOLLOWING BOOKS—
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA
10th Edition.—36 Vols. with Revolving
Bookcase.
CENTURY DICTIONARY
with Atlas and Dictionary of Proper Names.—
16 Vols. with Bookcase.
LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE
20 Vols.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1171]

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—
TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and SIDE-
BOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAK-
WOOD BOOK-CASE, TABLES, MIRRORS,
CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY COVERED
SOFA and CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY
WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

Also
One SEMI-GRAND and One COTTAGE
PIANO.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1170]

THE Undersigned have received instructions
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TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
the 18th and 19th December, 1906, at 10 A.M.
each day,
H. M. NAVAL YARD,
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Comprising—
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Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1168]

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THE WIRELESS CONVENTION.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
A FACT.

The result of the International Conference
on Wireless Telegraphy, which has been sitting
at Berlin, has been pretty much as prophesied
in these columns a month ago, writes a corre-
spondent in the *Morning Leader*. The Govern-
ment are to be congratulated on having with-
stood the influences brought to bear on them
with the object of wrecking the conference.
These influences have been by no means in-
significant, comprising, as they have, the
misrepresentations of interested parties, the
fears of would-be strategists, and the anti-
German feeling—happily less bitter than for-
merly—which a section of the Press is always
too ready to exploit.

But Germany in this instance represented a
world-wide feeling against monopoly, a feeling
which was as strong in France and the United
States as in the Fatherland; and Great Britain
would have stood practically alone had she
endeavored to resist it.

The arguments which have been advanced
against the German policy would have had
weight only if England were on the verge of
war. But the Government, while safeguarding
all reasonable strategic interests, have quite
properly refused to approach the purely com-
mercial questions discussed by the present con-
ference in the spirit which regards war as the
normal condition of civilized men.

The Convention is to come into force on 1
July, 1908; and thereafter our shores will be
thrown open to intercommunication with all
ships equipped with wireless telegraphy, with-
out regard to the particular system used by the
latter—instead of being at present, open to
communication with ships equipped with
Marconi apparatus only.

It has been a principal part of the business
of the conference to draft regulations governing
this general intercommunication. Here the
British delegates are understood to have offered
many useful suggestions, and to have succeeded
in carrying provisions which will prevent any
risk of confusion.

They suggested also, it is said, that the Mar-
coni Company should be allowed, for three
years from the date on which the Convention
comes into operation, to make a small extra
charge whenever one of their shore stations
communicates with a ship equipped with non-
Marconi apparatus.

This proposal was no doubt made in har-
mony with one of the clauses of the agreement
between the Post Office and the Marconi Com-
pany. But the conference rejected it, and
apparently the British delegates did not insist
upon it as an absolute essential.

The British Government, however, retained
the right of exempting any stations they may
think fit from the obligation of intercommuni-
cation, subject to the condition that, if the right
is exercised, other stations must be put up
affording suitable facilities for general com-
munication.

A DEFECT REMOVED.
The chief reason for reserving this right (as
well as the right of using special secret ap-
paratus for special purposes at stations open for
general communication) was probably strategi-
cal. But the reservation really removes the
most serious defect in the whole scheme of
intercommunication. This was the difficulty
of enforcing the obligation of intercommuni-
cation on unwilling stations, especially if those
stations happened to be busy ones.

Under the scheme as now amended at the
instance of Great Britain, the Marconi Com-
pany, who object "in toto" to intercommuni-
cation, can be left to go their own way, and
other stations can be put up by the Govern-
ment or under their license, which will be
open for communication with all the world.
Whether it would be in the interest of the
Marconi Company thus to be left out in the
cold is another question.

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
The Americans succeeded in carrying a pro-
posal for intercommunication between ship
and ship—thus going even further than the
Germans, whose proposal was limited to inter-
communication between ships and the shore.
Great Britain, however, will not at present
adhere to this article. Probably it will be wise
to see how the more limited scheme works
before extending it to the whole of the great
British mercantile marine on the high seas.

THE DELEGATES' INSTRUCTIONS.
In answer to a question addressed to him
by Mr. Henniker Heaton suggesting that the
British delegates had been out-voted on critical
points at the "Wireless" Conference in Berlin,
and inquiring as to the nature of the instruc-
tions given them by the Government, Mr.
Sydney Buxton has replied as follows:—
If my honorable friend will wait, until he
has before him the text of the Convention, of
the regulations and of the protocol, which will
shortly be made public, he will find that the
statements which he has seen, and which he
has embodied in his question, are either the
verse of the truth or misleading in their im-
plication.

The British delegates were instructed to
try out that which was the policy of the late
Government in regard to the matter. They were instructed not
to agree to the principle of intercommuni-
cation, nor to sign the Convention, unless specific
adequate securities for British interests,
naval and commercial, were obtained.

Only the odder facts in geography is the
enormous preponderance of land north of the
equator.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

FOR

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BRAND

OF

GUINNESS' STOUT
(in pints and splits)

AND

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BRAND

OF

LIGHT ALE
(in quarts, pints and splits).

"These are our stout supporters in our bitter ailments."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.40 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

DEATH.

On the 4th December, 1906, at 11 p.m., T. SAKATA, sub-manager, Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1906.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

That the U.S. Administration is thoroughly aroused over Japan's resentment of the discrimination against its subjects in California and views seriously a situation which threatens the continuance of the cordial good feeling between the two nations, is gathered from a special dispatch to the New York Sun from Washington. It says that Mr. Metcalf's selection as the President's envoy was due in part to the geographical proximity of his residence in Oakland to the seat of the anti-Japanese agitation; but the President wishes mainly to emphasize that his interest in the situation is great enough to justify sending one of his own Cabinet officers to the scene of the agitation. The President also sent directions to the United States District Attorney at San Francisco, through the Department of Justice, to make a full inquiry. After a long conference with the President, Mr. Metcalf's instructions were to confer with the Governor, the acting Mayor of San Francisco, the Japanese Consul, the school authorities and all others who might be able to throw light on the anti-Japanese situation, and to report to the President the exact conditions and the basis of sentiment which served to bring about the discrimination

against the Japanese subjects. The dispatch proceeds: "While there is no official authority for saying so, it is supposed that Mr. Metcalf will endeavour to make the anti-Japanese element among those in authority in San Francisco realize the dangers to the commercial interests of the United States in China and elsewhere in the Far East which lies in giving offence to Japan, and also the moral obligation which rests upon the Federal Government and its citizens to respect the treaty rights of the Japanese." In the meantime the Washington Government notified the Government of Japan of the object of Mr. Metcalf's mission and gave assurances of its desire to observe the obligations imposed upon it by the treaty of amity between the two countries. These assurances have been received with much satisfaction by the Government of the Mikado. According to the Sun communication no body in a position to know President Roosevelt's views on the situation will give any intimation of the policy he would be inclined to pursue should the San Francisco authorities decline to remove their discrimination against Japanese subjects. It is doubtful even that he has defined any policy even in his own mind. A straw that may be taken as an indication of which way the Administration wind blows is found, however, in the knowledge that the President and his advisers, in their consideration of the embarrassing situation, have not been unmindful of the fact that Japan, through the Red Cross, sent more than \$100,000 for the relief of San Francisco's earthquake and fire sufferers. It is expected that Mr. Metcalf will lay emphasis on this proof of Japan's friendliness toward the United States in his dealings with those who have favoured discriminations against the Japanese.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TRUTH will out, even in a misprint. "The motor-car has come to stay."

BREWERS seem to ferment into peers and barons by some mysterious process of the vat.

A VOLUNTARY service for Roman Catholics will be held in St. Joseph's Church at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant, being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

THOMAS A. Edison says he expects soon to place the automobile to the reach of all. It would be much better if he would find a way to get it out of the reach of the automobiles.

THIS evening, at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Mr. J. W. Lee Jones will read a paper on "The French Revolution and its Teaching." Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., will take the Chair at 9 p.m. sharp.

THE annual bazaar of the French Sisters will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They request the presence of friends and patrons in order to inspect the different needle and fancy works made by their poor orphans.

A TOKIO message to the *Mainichi* states that a portion of the report drawn up as the result of the official investigation of the disaster to the battleship *Mikasa* will probably be made public shortly. It is said that the explosion is attributed to a case of ammunition having caught fire through the carelessness of the sentries at the magazine.

We had a visit from the hon. secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who desires us to state that the Committee of the Al Fresco Fete held on the 11th November in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral are deeply thankful to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed in any way to the success of the Bazaar. Their gratitude goes particularly to Lieut. Col. A. G. Filton, M.C., and officers of the 2nd Bat. (Queen's Own) Royal West Kent Regiment, to Machado String Band and for gifts from Messrs. H. Price & Co. and Mr. F. Danenberg. The Bazaar realized after paying all expenses about \$2,300.

POLICE Constable Edwards, of Tsim-tsa-tui Station, appeared in the Police Court, this morning, to prosecute So Ming, the master of fishing junk No. 14,622 H, for failing to carry a bright light in the fore part of his junk at three o'clock this morning; and for attempting to leave the port during prohibited hours. Accused said that he had a light on board, but that it was at the stern of the junk. As regarded the charge of attempting to leave the port, the defendant said he was only changing anchor. His Worship gave the skipper to understand that two lights were required on a junk and that during prohibited hours he is not supposed to raise his anchor. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THREE coolies were arraigned before N.F. A. Hazeland, to-day, at the Police Court on a charge of being found in the servants' quarters of No. 3, Stewart Terrace, the Peak, last night, without the occupier's permission. Mr. Day, occupier of the house in question is Mr. T. J. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stok and Master, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, when the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, asked the Court impose a heavy penalty. He stated that residents of Stewart Terrace have of late been greatly annoyed by trespassers and he requested His Worship to make an example of the men. His Worship observed that the servants of the house were also in a great measure to blame for the presence of trespassers in the house. He fined accused \$5 each.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.

MOTORMAN ATTACKED BY COOLIES.

Tam Kai, a street cooler, residing at 6, Lai On Lane, West Point, was before N.F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of assaulting the motorman of car No. 25, at West Point, yesterday morning. The defendant denied the charge. Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning car 25, with complainant in charge, d'westward bound, was bowling along Fraya West at a pretty good rate. From godown in Holland Street a gag of coolies, loading a cargo-boat, which was moored alongside the Fraya wall, with rice. About ten paces from the godown, the motorman, who was sounding his gong to give notice of approach. When the car got abreast of the godown a cooler shot past the car, carrying a bag of rice on his shoulder. The motorman applied his emergency brake but could not stop the car in time, with the result that the car struck the bag, smashing one of the windows, and the cooler tossed off the car, but not injured. The motorman, it was got off the car to "arrest" the offender. But he was attacked by about ten men and severely beaten, which necessitated his removal to hospital. Using motorman's own words: "I was kicked, kicked, and struck until I spat blood. The police were communicated with and accused arrested."

The evidence of the motorman and conductor of the car did not add defendant of taking any part in the assault was simply to the effect that he incited other coolies to attack the motorman.

His Worship therefore had to convict the defendant on the charge assault, and inquired what Ordinance gave power to the motorman to arrest any since he himself might have been in the wrong.

Inspector Collett, of 7 Police Station, applied for a remand in order to make further inquiries into the matter to try and arrest some of the coolies who took part in the fight.

His Worship granted postponement, adding that if the police find the guilty ones they will be severely dealt with. The accused was released on bail.

COLONIAL LIBRARY NOTES.

Mr. Uawin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new novel by Mr. Silas K. Hocking, entitled "A Gun with Life." It has a striking plot, his on a loan made to a would-be inventor conditions which remind one of Shylock's bond of flesh. Mr. Hocking's admirers will find a story one of the best and most thrilling the author has written.

"The Soul Stealer" is the title of a new novel by Mr. C. R. Gull, who under the pseudonym of "Gull," wrote that much-read story "When a Dark." "The Soul Stealer" is a story of Jon society life, and its central interest lies in the marvellous invention setting loose unhealed psychic forces.

Mr. Uawin bringing out in his Colonial Library a new novel, "A Crystal Age," by Mr. W. Hudson, whose romances and writings of actual history have given him a very high place among the writers of the day. This book is among the earliest of Mr. Hudson's writings, and has long been out of print. It is a picture of the imaginary far future, and has been described by a well-known critic as "like no other romance the time yet to be, in that it is peculiarly beautiful, and at once strangely human and strangely aloof from human life. Full of imagination and poetic feeling, it is a book of rare charm, quite unique of its kind."

The astounding discovery of a Chinaman, whose appearance resembled a living skeleton, arising out of my judgment on the motion of the Trustee calling on certain creditors to establish their claims, and in default that their claims be expunged. The decision of this motion follows in natural and logical sequence from that judgment. The Trustee being the successor in title of the Official Receiver can do no more than the Official Receiver himself. The claim of any creditor having been admitted, the Official Receiver could not come to the Court and say merely: "I have changed my mind with regard to a certain creditor and I want his claim investigated." Nor can the Trustee. What can be done is that the Official Receiver or Trustee, as the case may be, can come to the Court with some ground of suspicion, some definite reason why he considers such and such a claim needs further investigation. I cannot put the decision of the Official Receiver to admit the claim quite on the high level of a judgment, neither can I hold on the other hand that the Official Receiver in the performance of his duty imposed upon him by section 30 (e) is a merely ministerial officer. He may require evidence to be furnished to him and must come to a decision upon the evidence before him, whether that originally furnished or that which he has called for; and an appeal from his decision lies to this Court. His duties therefore are clearly ministerial in this instance. Looking at the question generally, what does the Trustee propose that the Court should do here? Merely call on the creditors to substantiate or adduce further evidence in support of their claims, without adducing the slightest evidence or giving any reasons casting suspicion on the claims in support of his request. The mere fact that learned counsel has been instructed to call them "bogus" creditors, as he did throughout his argument, is not sufficient; nor is the assumption that the Court will be hoodwinked unless the motion is acceded to. The creditors are entitled to remain in the position in which the acceptance of their claims by the Official Receiver has put them; and if the Trustee has any ground for supposing that the Official Receiver erred in accepting the documents, or if he had any ground of suspicion that the

ESSRS. Price and Company, wine merchants, Queen's Road, were "at home" this morning to their patrons and friends, the occasion being the completion of the alterations in the construction of their premises, which has had the effect of transforming what, heretofore, was but little better than a godown into an office, premises of large and airy dimensions, providing plenty of room space for the assistants, without the old-time cramping, and making it easy of access to the stores, as they are required by customers. Messrs. Price and Co. are an old and well-established firm of wine-merchants, and are evidently bent on keeping abreast of the times. After a tour of inspection of the enlarged premises, the health of this progressive firm was drunk in bumpers.

ALHMED Gued, an unemployed Indian, and an old man at that, with so many previous convictions that the police in the Central district could keep no count of it, made another appearance at the Police Court, this morning, on the same old charge—being noisy and disorderly in the public street, to wit, Murray Road, early this morning. On this occasion, Mr. Hazeland handed out his decision good and strong. The defendant, according to the *lukong*, was running up and down Murray Road at six o'clock this morning, yelling at the top of his lungs. "He paid no heed to several warnings," accused said he was asleep under a verandah when someone kicked him in the ribs and for a few minutes he did not know where he was. "Pay a fine of \$25, or go to gaol for one month," said the Court. He went in.

CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANKRUPTCY.

JUDGMENT ON MOTION.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour delivered the following decision on the motion in the case of Chung Shun Koo, reserved from last week.

His Honour said: It looked at first sight as if I should have to decide the much vexed question whether the English Bankruptcy regulations were in force in this Colony in virtue of the joint operation of Section 71 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and Sections 3 and 4 of the C. C. P. It seems probable, however, that the question will only be solved piecemeal and by a gradual process of elimination. I have now only to consider whether the English rule 320 is in force here. The operation of section 71 in this particular is subject to the limitation that the rule should not be inconsistent with the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and on the face of it the English rule 320 is inconsistent. It begins, "a lease may be disclaimed, without the leave of the Court, in the following cases," which fits on to Section 55 (3) "a trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a lease, without the leave of the Court, except in any case which may be prescribed by general rules." The provisions of Section 48 (3) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance are simply "a trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a lease without leave of the Court." The cases dealt with in Section 320 one of which was attempted to be set up here do not apply to this Colony. This leaves us with the broad general rule that a lease cannot be disclaimed without leave of the Court. This must mean that a disclaimer is not a disclaimer until it has been sanctioned by the Court which of itself precludes the possibility of allowing a disclaimer to have a retrospective operation. For this reason adduced for such a retrospective operation might go to the extent of introducing by a side wind, conditions similar to the cases contemplated in English rule 320. I do not think, therefore, that I will unravel the disputed interpretation of what took place between Mr. Lowe and Mr. Deacon on the one side and Mr. Deacon and Mr. Shelton Hooper on the other. I must point out, however, that Mr. Lowe, in his affidavit of 14th November, at the end of paragraph 6, says, "Deacon added that he was looking into the matter on my behalf on the 14th September, and on the 24th September in a letter to Mr. d'Almada e Castro he says, 'Mr. Deacon already has my instructions in the matter of the disclaimer.' Under any circumstances, therefore, it would be impossible to hold that the 1st and Investment Co. had received an official notice on 14th September of Mr. Lowe's intention to disclaim, and so far as the written notice of the 25th October to disclaim, this as I have already said, is not of itself sufficient to operate as an actual disclaimer until the leave of the Court has been, in fact, given. While, therefore, I give leave to disclaim, I cannot make it operative except from the time when the order is drawn up. This carries with it the right of the Company to retain rents accrued out of the \$7,500 in their hands. With regard to the remaining question, I am not at all clear how and for what the Company will prove in the Bankruptcy; but that question is not before me now. This point, however, does seem clear. The money in their hands is called a security, and the claim which they will make, if it is admissible, will be one which falls within the objects for which the money was deposited with them in security. It is the debtors' money, and the Company have a lien upon it, expressly created by the deed. They therefore come within the definition of secured creditors in the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The motion having raised points on which the Trustee has been unsuccessful, the Company must have their costs of the motion, out of the estate.

I have now to deal with certain questions arising out of my judgment on the motion of the Trustee calling on certain creditors to establish their claims, and in default that their claims be expunged. The decision of this motion follows in natural and logical sequence from that judgment. The Trustee being the successor in title of the Official Receiver can do no more than the Official Receiver himself. The claim of any creditor having been admitted, the Official Receiver could not come to the Court and say merely: "I have changed my mind with regard to a certain creditor and I want his claim investigated." Nor can the Trustee. What can be done is that the Official Receiver or Trustee, as the case may be, can come to the Court with some ground of suspicion, some definite reason why he considers such and such a claim needs further investigation. I cannot put the decision of the Official Receiver to admit the claim quite on the high level of a judgment, neither can I hold on the other hand that the Official Receiver in the performance of his duty imposed upon him by section 30 (e) is a merely ministerial officer. He may require evidence to be furnished to him and must come to a decision upon the evidence before him, whether that originally furnished or that which he has called for; and an appeal from his decision lies to this Court. His duties therefore are clearly ministerial in this instance. Looking at the question generally, what does the Trustee propose that the Court should do here? Merely call on the creditors to substantiate or adduce further evidence in support of their claims, without adducing the slightest evidence or giving any reasons casting suspicion on the claims in support of his request. The mere fact that learned counsel has been instructed to call them "bogus" creditors, as he did throughout his argument, is not sufficient; nor is the assumption that the Court will be hoodwinked unless the motion is acceded to. The creditors are entitled to remain in the position in which the acceptance of their claims by the Official Receiver has put them; and if the Trustee has any ground for supposing that the Official Receiver erred in accepting the documents, or if he had any ground of suspicion that the

claim is a bogus one let him come to this Court and say so, giving his reasons and the Court will consider them. Without it—No! So much for the general aspect of the question. But with regard to the special case of the oil contract, a case has clearly been made on the law, and the mere mention of the word "differences" in the contract shows that the question requires investigation; and not in law only, but also in fact. We must inquire a little more particularly what that contract really is. Was it a wagering contract, or was it a time bargain? There is nothing to show. And as it is clear that the Court of Bankruptcy can go behind even a judgment, it is clear that all the circumstances under which time contracts were entered into can be made the subject of inquiry. Directly this inquiry is sanctioned it is of course impossible to limit it, and the questions put to the creditor may inevitably include such as will test the existence of the contract. This cannot help, nor, as the claim has been sworn to will it involve any additional hardship or expense, or any departure from the general principle I have laid down. As to the procedure, there is no need for any issue, nor any pleadings. I shall call upon this creditor to come before the Court, as a person whom the Court deems capable of giving information respecting the debtor's dealings, under Section 26 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. I shall treat the proof accepted by the Official Receiver as a sufficient *prima facie* proof of his claim, and he may then be cross-examined by counsel for the Trustee, and re-examined by the counsel who is appearing for him. The question of costs is reserved.

Mr. Slade: With respect, my Lord, should I not examine in chief?
His Honour: I don't think so. I propose to treat it as a *prima facie* proof.
Sir Henry Berkeley: With all due respect, my Lord, you have accepted the proof as accepted by the Official Receiver. Let my learned friend put the man into Court and examine him as to the evidence of his claim.
Mr. Slade: I am not prepared to go on at present, my Lord, nor can I be ready by next week.
His Honour: Well, the matter should come up before the vacation. I can give you the 18th inst., provisionally, so as not to clash with the assizes; or perhaps the 19th, if Mr. Justice Wise will take a case at the assizes.
Adjourned until the 18th inst.

RAISING A STEAM LAUNCH.

HARBOUR MASTER V. LAUNCH OWNER.

After two adjournments on account of the non-appearance of the defendant in the case in which Lieutenant C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, summoned Chung Chin Kai, of No. 10, Queen's Road Central, for the recovery of \$1,250, the expenses of raising the defendant's steam launch *Yut Sun*, which was sunk in the waters of the Colony, the said defendant having failed to comply with the notice sent him by the Harbour Master requiring him to remove the said launch within one week from the 15th October, 1906, was continued at the Police Court, at noon, to-day, Mr. F. A. Hazeland presiding.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro for the defence.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro said he was prepared to pay the amount claimed if he were satisfied that the sum charged had been expended. He considered the sum claimed excessive.

Mr. Morrell—I don't think we are bound to tender for that contract.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro—They will have to prove that the amount is reasonable.

Mr. Morrell—I can prove what the contract of the Harbour Master was.

His Worship—The point at issue is whether the amount is reasonable.

Mr. Morrell—The defendant failed to raise her, and if he does not comply with the notice we can raise it for the best terms we can get. We need not go out of our way to get tenders.

Mr. E. Jones, assistant Harbour Master, was then called. He stated that the *Yut Sun* had foundered off McGregor Barracks on 18th September. It was necessary, he said, to raise this launch, as it was a danger to navigation, and notice was given to the owner at his registered address. Considering the price that had to be paid for junks at the time—\$200 per day—he did not consider \$1,250 unreasonable.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada e Castro witness stated that he had not examined the spot where the sunken launch lay. Mr. M. McIlvor, said he had done so.

As it was necessary to call Mr. McIlvor, and Mr. F. C. Barlow, the latter to prove that the notice had been served on the defendant, his Worship adjourned the case until 2.15 p.m. to-morrow.

It will be of interest to our naval readers to learn that Rear-Admiral Evans's flagship, the battleship *Maine*, claims to have broken the record of the U.S. Navy and they believe they have done better than any other ship in the world at a recent target practice off the Massachusetts coast. Firing broadside with 6 inch guns at a floating target two miles away while steaming at twelve knots the gunners of the *Maine* made 39 hits out of 39 shots. The target was 60 feet long and stood 30 feet out of water, but there was a considerable sea running and the work of the gun-pointers was interfered with. The nearest to the record of the *Maine* is that of the *Massachusetts*, which made 24 hits out of 41 shots. The gun crews of the *Maine* also did good work firing at targets at night, using searchlights to pick up the mark. The ship was anchored when this work was done and 15 inch guns were fired. A midshipman's crew in the after turret made 62 per cent of hits. The 5 inch guns made 79 per cent of hits, firing at a target a mile distant while the vessel was steaming ten knots. At 1,500 yards the 6 inch guns out of 80 shots made a percentage of 89, the vessel being under way.

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TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ICE-BOUND NEWCHWANG.

STEAMERS UNABLE TO ENTER PORT.

WILL DISCHARGE AT TAIREN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 6th December, 3.35 p.m.

The port of Newchwang is closed to steamers; it is ice-bound.

There are a dozen steamers with cargo for Newchwang unable to enter the port owing to the river being frozen.

All these vessels will discharge at Tairen.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

TREE PLANTING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th December.

The authorities have decided to plant trees on each side of the newly formed road. A Chinese merchant has sent in the following suggestions on the matter. That he is willing to offer a royalty of two thousand taels, if he is granted the sole privilege to look after and plant olive trees along the roads here. At the end of three years, he is willing to pay an annual royalty of five hundred dollars.

NEW COINS.

The officials in charge of the Canton Mint has decided shortly to mint new coins, under the recent revised regulations, bearing the words "Ta Ching" (China). It has been decided to mint copper cents of that description at first and then gradually to introduce silver coins of the value of one tael, five maces, two maces, one mace and five candareen pieces.

RECRUITING RAILWAY LABOURERS. Being informed by the Commission of Customs at Wuchow that a vessel flying the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's flag, fully loaded with labourers, had lately left that port, the Superintendent of the Customs sent a despatch to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company here, asking them if they had recruited labourers from Kwangsi to work on their roads. In reply the company assured him that they have not recruited any labourers from that province, and that if they did so, they should have notified the Kwangsi authorities beforehand. The company request the superintendent to stop, arrest and deal with any vessel when found, in future, passing that port with labourers on board and flying the company's flag.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL JUDGE. H.E. Chu Shou Yung took over the seals of office of the Canton Provincial Judge at 10 a.m. to-day.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY. In accordance with the Viceroy's request Admiral Li Chun has drawn up and handed him some maps and plans showing clearly the Kwangtung waterways, etc., as the Viceroy intends to keep a good look-out and to suppress the pirates, who harbour in various places.

RAILWAY BOARD OF ARBITRATION. As difficulties are often arising in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, the Viceroy proposes to establish a Railway Board of Arbitration, to which he wishes to appoint the Provincial Treasurer Wu as president and Taotai Sum Tung vice-president, so that they may occasionally consult with the Canton gentry and shareholders in order to place the Company in good management. At the same time he declares that the board in question will in no way interfere with the financial affairs of the Company. The Viceroy is expected to issue instructions shortly for the establishment of this proposed board.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 6th at 11.15 a.m.—

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The Plural Voting Bill.

LONDON, 4th December.
The Plural Voting Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons.

The Scott's Greys.

Lord Rosebery, who was the principal speaker at the National meeting, protested against the removal of the Scott's Greys from Scotland, and warned the Government not to stir up the hidden forces of the animosities of the Scotch nation.

The United States and Japan.

Mr. Miller repudiates the reported interview.

Later.

President Roosevelt's message deals in a drastic manner with the question of the exclusion of the Japanese, and severely reproves Americans for behaving badly to the Japanese. He urges an amendment of the Constitution, to enable the President to enforce the treaty rights of aliens against individual States, and declares that he will employ all the permissible civil and military forces on the question.

President Roosevelt describes the wholesale slaughter of seals in the Pribilof Islands as barbarous, and says that negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain and Japan on the subject. He suggests, that if the hideous cruelty of pelagic sealing continues, the Americans should exterminate the entire herd in the most humane way possible.

The North Borneo Dinner.

Sir Charles Jessel, presiding at the North Borneo dinner, at which 350 were present, said: "We had laid the foundation of a colony which was worth untold millions as an Imperial heritage. The development of the colony would proceed much faster in the future."

It was announced that an application had been made to construct a railway from Sandakan to Marudu.

The rubber managers are more than satisfied with the results of their enterprise.

MRS. EDDY AT DEATH'S DOOR.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS THAT CANNOT BE LOCATED.

New York, October 27.—The World says Mary Baker Eddy, the founder and head of the Christian Science church, is very feeble and seemingly in the shadow of death in her guarded home at Concord, N. H. Her daily drive through the streets of Concord is a fraud.

Ostensibly Mrs. Eddy makes a daily public appearance, dressed in velvets and ermine, to show her followers that she is in perfect health. It is not Mrs. Eddy, but an impersonator, trained and costumed for the part, who appears in the exhibition drive. This impersonator is Mrs. Pamela J. Leonard of Brooklyn, head of the Christian Science church in that borough. Mrs. Leonard has been an inmate of Mrs. Eddy's home at Concord for the last three years. There she has perfected herself as an understudy to Mrs. Eddy and impersonated the head of the Christian Science church in the daily exhibition drives when to move the real Mrs. Eddy from bed would have meant almost certain death to the enfeebled woman.

Mrs. Eddy is powerless in the hands of designing persons. They absolutely control her, and their employment of Mrs. Leonard's services is for a deep purpose. Just what that purpose is may be easily imagined. Many millions of dollars have passed into Mrs. Eddy's personal possession since the founding of the Christian Science church. Millions of her books have been sold and each book has yielded her a royalty of \$1.

From the mother church in Boston the yearly receives a great sum contributed by devotees in all parts of the world in the form of annual dues. One of her closest friends and followers estimates Mrs. Eddy's fortune at \$15,000,000 and her annual income at \$1,000,000. Of this vast sum there is practically no trace.

A clew to what has become of this great fortune may be had by consulting real estate transfers of Concord, New Hampshire. These records show that Mrs. Eddy's estate was originally purchased in great part by Joseph T. Mann, her former butler and the brother of her present coachman. They also show that Mrs. Eddy's home, furnishings and all jewelry were transferred a few years ago to Calvin A. Frye, her present footman, secretary and the supreme power at her home. Frye is a footman in livery on the box of Mrs. Eddy's carriage during the daily drives of the real Mrs. Leonard and the fictitious Mrs. Eddy. He is secretary at Pleasant View for the rest of the time, the one in absolute authority, who for three years has guarded Mrs. Eddy with a vigilance known only in prisons.

Devotees, rich, social y prominent and loyal to the cult, have been turned away from the door of Pleasant View by Frye. They have been assured that Mrs. Eddy, although in perfect health, was "overwhelmed with work and could not be disturbed." They were told she could only be seen in her daily drives. Now that the amazing facts have been made public, the door so long barred by the footman-secretary may be opened. Legal action to ascertain the full truth is practically assured.

Sir Francis Bernard says his advice was "don't send anything to 'Punch' that is told you as a 'good joke.' We are strongly inclined to believe that this advice must have been consistently acted upon."

DEATH OF MR. T. SAKATA.

SUB-MANAGER OF THE SPECIE BANK.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. T. Sakata, sub-manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which event occurred on Tuesday last, from dysentery, at Dr. K. Majima's residence, "Killadon," Wanchai Road. He was a gentleman, who was forty years of age, became ill on the 7th ult., but did not seek medical advice until the 15th when he had to give up work and place himself under the care of Dr. Majima, a Japanese physician. Everything that could be done was done for the sick man, but he sank gradually until he died on the date mentioned above—nineteen days after he became one of Dr. Majima's patients.

Mr. Sakata, who was born in 1866, of a good family, was a graduate of Tokio University. He left the University in 1898, and joined the Specie Bank at Yokohama the same year as assistant. In 1899 he was transferred to the Hongkong branch office in the same capacity. He gradually worked his way up the ladder of success until in April last he was appointed sub-manager, which position he held until his death. He leaves a wife and three children in Fukuoka to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the cortege leaving the Japanese Buddhist Temple, Morrison Hill Road, at 5.15, and was largely attended by all the leading Japanese residents in the Colony.

BANKRUPTCY.

AN IMPRISONED DEBTOR.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, at the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice, the case of the Pang Cheong firm, *ex parte* Luk Tse Nam, was called on for hearing, on two applications.

Mr. C. F. Barlow, of Messrs. Golding and Barlow, appeared on behalf of one of the debtors, while Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Evans and Harston, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for various creditors.

Mr. Barlow said he appeared for Lo Ming, a partner of the Pang Cheong firm, bankrupt, and he was now in gaol because he could not find the security for his appearance for his public trial. He applied for the release of Lo Ming as a Receiving Order had now been made against the firm, and there could now be no opposition to his being released.

Mr. Harston said he opposed this application on behalf of some of the creditors and Mr. Grist and Mr. Dixon were with him, on behalf of other creditors, in this opposition. The bankrupt firm was indebted to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. in the sum of \$1,000, for certain cases of tin plates sold and delivered by the latter firm to the firm of Pang Cheong, now bankrupt. The firm had purchased that amount of goods on credit and they wanted to know what had been done with the money they admitted they had received on re-sale of a large quantity of the tin plates.

His Honour: But now bankruptcy proceedings have supervened and a Receiving Order has been made, how can you keep him in gaol? I should have thought the bankruptcy proceedings would have caused his release.

Mr. Barlow: Yes, my Lord, that has been held in this Court, by the late Chief Justice.

Mr. Harston argued against this and asked that the man be held in custody until he gives an account of what he did with the money.

His Honour: I don't think you can go as far as that—all you want is security for his appearance. The question is, can he give that security?

Mr. Barlow: My Lord, the man is bankrupt; how can he find security?

His Honour: It was done by another bankrupt before me in this Court not so long ago, when he found \$1,000.

Mr. Barlow: His friends might come forward to help him, but as to that I am not instructed. Furthermore, at the meeting of the creditors no resolution was passed. They cannot come now and ask for his retention. They should have come forward at once, and given proof before your Lordship, as to the truth of the allegations, whatever they were, which they wished to make against him.

His Honour: The fact of the Receiving Order having been made would appear to disprove the usual practice, Mr. Wakeman?

Mr. Wakeman: The usual practice, my Lord, is to apply for release immediately the Receiving Order is made.

His Honour: Yes, it seems to me that it is the duty of the debtor to apply for his discharge at the time of the making of the Receiving Order.

Mr. Grist: Yes, but on giving notice of his intention to his creditors.

His Honour: Well, then all there is to consider is: What is the use of keeping him in gaol?

Mr. Harston: The man has admitted that he had at the time he was asked for the payment of the goods bought by him from Shewan, Tomes, that he had \$2,000 in Hongkong and some \$6,000 or so in Macao, and he was always promising to go and get it. We want to know what has become of that money.

His Honour: What was the amount of the security he had to find?

Mr. Barlow: \$5,000, my Lord.

His Honour: Then I think he must find that security before he can be released.

IN THE CITY OF THE GREAT DRAGON.

My friend the missionary spends much of his time in the Dragon City, for he reckons this a supremely important point of his field of operation. He only reaches it after an arduous journey of five days, although it is hardly 200 miles from Amoy, the island-city on the coast, where many white are settled and are doing a very brisk business. All over China the "single track" is the only possible kind of road for travel, excepting where the new railways are already opened. On the "single track," so styled because there is just room for a vehicle to pass a long, you are considered to make fair progress if you manage mulecart or wheelbarrow to make thirty miles in a day, and 15 miles will be express speed. Of course, where the wonderful river and canal systems are available the roads are avoided altogether.

Ling-Na, the name meaning literally "Dragon's Bluff," is so called because it is overshadowed by a long, commanding, and singularly-formed hill, in which the superstitious people see the fantastic figure of the monster which dominates the Chinese imagination. The Dragon is the one, constant quantity in the bewildering Chinese mythology, and in the national heraldry, it occupies the place corresponding to the lion and unicorn in England, and to the eagle in America. There are differentiating peculiarities, The Japanese Dragon has only three claws on each foot. The Chinese Dragon has five, but the Court Dragon is blessed with six. On all political raiment, worn by every dignitary throughout the land, the Dragon must figure. Though the Dragon has no wings, it can rise high in the firmament, and when an eclipse occurs millions of people throughout the empire beat gongs with deafening din, in order to terrify the monster that has swallowed the sun, and to compel him to disgorge it. My friend the missionary goes several times a year from Amoy to the Dragon City. He is on the point of sailing for China after his furlough among us in England, and he tells us that he eagerly looks forward to his next visit to Ling-Na, for that City of the Great Dragon he will be warmly welcomed by the little church of native Christians whom he himself gathered, and who have learned to smile at the abject cult of their fellows, though not long since they were themselves steeped in the grotesque tradition.

In the grand bluff that overshadows their city the folk at Ling-Na see the head, neck, shoulders, body, and tail of the Great Dragon. But this is their own peculiar Dragon. They have him all to themselves, independently of the Five Dragons of the North, South, East, West and Centre of the Empire. Now, the citizens of Ling-Na, having a mighty Dragon of their very own are unspeakably proud of an advantage so unique. And they make the most of their incomparable privilege. For they associate everything around with their tutelary monster. The City of the Dragon stands on the bank of the Dragon River at a point where three of its tributaries happen to meet. This unusual confluence of three streams is naturally regarded with wonder, and it is ascribed to the occult power of the god in the great bluff, who is reputed to possess the ability to draw the waters together below his majestic abode. Noble trees crown the summit, which attains an altitude of 4,500 feet. Of course the fine groves are called the Dragon Forest. Everything belongs to the Great Dragon who has favoured this spot by choosing it as his terrestrial residence.

My friend the missionary is subject to curious experiences when he leaves Amoy to start on his five days' journey for the Dragon City. The mandarin at Amoy, or any other place, indeed, from which he departs, is responsible for his safety as long as he is in the Prefecture, and must therefore send with the traveller a small military escort. "On the very last occasion," says Mr. J., "this dignitary was so good as to give me for my protectors two soldiers. One was an old man who only carried an upbrella: the other was a mere youth, whose sole accoutrement was a fan." This farce belokened that the official perfunctorily performed his duty in the cheapest possible way.

But great changes are at hand, even under the very claws of the Great Dragon. The awakening of the Middle Kingdom is assured. A big stir has begun throughout the Fl very Land. And one spot where it will achieve stupendous results is the Dragon City in the province of Ku-Kien. The Mountain of the Dragon overshadowing Ling-Na contains vast deposits of valuable anthracite coal. As happens so frequently in China, the seams crop right up to the surface in many parts of the cliffs, so that working is easy. But no one must touch coal anywhere within sight of the city below for the workings would interfere with the head, or limbs, or claws or internals of the Dragon. Works on the hill out of view of the city are not troubled about. The hill containing the fine hard coal is fifteen miles long. When a railway is made the coal will be brought to Amoy, and Ling-Na will become one of the most important industrial centres in all China.

At present the anthracite cannot be transported for any distance, for the Dragon River contains in its channel many boiling rapids. There are about 25,000 people in the Dragon City, engaged in chair making, fan and umbrella manufacture, and other such arts. A significant token of the coming awakening was the application of the local mandarin to the missionary for help and advice, about a year ago. The official had received that decree which has made so unparalleled a sensation throughout the Empire, and which started the world. It was the Imperial edict commanding the opening of new schools everywhere, for pupils of both sexes, on the Western plan. So the mandarin determined that English should be taught in the City of the Great Dragon, and he wanted the trusted Englishman's assistance in achieving his new organisation.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

WHITE SLAVES IN NEW YORK.

A recent investigation conducted by a committee representing eighteen college settlements, and reported in *Charities* for October 6th, exhibits an appalling amount of oppression in the city of New York. More than 150,000 women are working in more than 39,500 city factories. Here are some specimens: A bindery working its hands, seventy-eight hours a week; a brass bedstead factory seventy-five hours; a laundry seventy hours; a delicatessen factory sixty-nine. A candy factory last winter worked them seventy-one hours a week, with half an hour off for dinner and none for supper, except on Saturday. The makers of misses' and children's fine dresses during the rush season work sixty-seven hours a week, "then take their work home and toil till 11 at night." Refusal to work overtime is checked by fear of discharge. All this, and vastly more, in face of the law forbidding more than sixty hours' work per week, and work between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. The latter provision has been temporarily set aside by a local court undertaking to deny the principle underlying the factory legislation of an entire century, and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States—that the State may interfere where the contracting parties are not on an equality, or where public health requires that a party shall be protected against himself. The sixty-hour limit remains nominally in full force. But last winter the factory department stated: "It is impossible even to estimate the number of offenders, but I would place them between 5,000 and 10,000 in this city." The advantage is all on the side of those who are determined to beat the law. Inspectors accomplish nothing. No employers have been convicted and fined. The testimony of over-worked employees is required to prove violation of the law, and to give it means discharge. It cannot be had from those in the dilemma of work or starve.—*The Outlook*.

RICE SPIRIT.

Of all the ill-flesh is heir to, microbic action is responsible for some of the worst; on the other hand, we owe to the same agency many of the most pleasing gratifications of the flesh. Wine, tea, tobacco and other unnecessary but agreeable things, are valued according to the character and degree of the changes of microbic origin, which have obtained in them, and it is not too much to hope that other luxuries may yet be placed at the disposal of mankind through the very careful attention and scientific study which is now being bestowed upon these phenomena. For this reason it may yet prove that his fellow creatures may have good cause to be grateful to Professor J. C. Ray, of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, who has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the examination of the Hindu method of manufacturing spirit from rice, in order to discover the scientific principles upon which it is based, and to indicate the line upon which improvements may be most readily introduced.

A comparison of the method in use, with that by which whiskey is manufactured, is chiefly useful by way of contrast. In the production of whiskey, the grain is first malted, that is to say germination is initiated.

This cannot be done with husked rice. In place thereof, after the rice has been swollen by steam, a mould is added in the form of Bakhar. The rice is spread upon a platform in little heaps or cakes of about 2 lbs. each which are, in time, solidified by entanglement of the grains in the filaments of the mould or fungus, so that they can be lifted without breaking. The brewing is accomplished direct from the cakes described without any addition of yeast.

On charging the vats with water into which the cakes are introduced, the latter fall to pieces, and fermentation supervenes with the production of spirit. In ten days the mixture or wort is ready for distillation by which the finished product is obtained. This roughly is the process in use; it is not feasible here to enter into detail.

Obviously the character of the spirit obtained must depend chiefly upon the nature of the mould of fungus introduced. Now the Bakhar, in which it is introduced, is a material over which the brewers or distillers can exercise very little control; and one of which they have practically no knowledge. Some little discrimination has, no doubt, been rendered possible by co-operation of the senses of smell and colour and touch, with long experience, but that is acknowledged to amount to very little.

Bakhar is prepared and sold by a low class hill population of the Orissa Hills, and is of an extremely heterogeneous and variable composition. It may be defined as a *Ascor* spare ferment, as far as its essential character is concerned.

Under the microscope it shows, besides spores, a dense coating of mould fungi interweaving fragments of barks and roots of plants and powdered rice.

There is no knowing what else it may or may not contain, doubtless many things capable of producing a high-class, delectable spirit, and many things likely to make the spirit produced, nasty if not poisonous.

Some of these days our most highly priced liquors may be prepared from the action of a fungus upon rice. In that case, we shall owe it to workers in the field in which Professor Ray has already turned the first sod.

Meanwhile it is a matter of surprise that the spirit obtained is as good and as large, in proportion to the rice consumed, as it proves to be.

The distillers, who are the servants of absentee capitalists, have little inducement to insure the best output, while the masters manufacture under licenses sold every third year to the highest bidder and have therefore no enduring interest in the business.

There must be something fundamentally sound in a process of manufacture which continues to produce passable results under such adverse conditions as this.—*Indian Engineer*.

THE HEALTH OF BANGKOK.

DEATHS FROM PLAQUE.

People are still dying of some disease after a very short illness in the lower end of Bangkok. But the disease has not assumed an epidemic form, and it has not been pronounced plague. One suspicious case was taken to the isolation hospital a few days ago. Two or three deaths in one family have also taken place in Took Deng, apparently from the same disease, though that "apparently" may be due to the fact that infection could easily be traced to the Bantawal direct.

Three servants are said to have died suddenly in Prince Devawongse's palace, and his Royal Highness and family have removed to Dusit Park.

Plague is what the people term the disease, but it is natural the term should be used very loosely. All suspicious cases that can be discovered are at once inspected.

Since the above was written further details are forthcoming. One of the deaths at Prince Devawongse's palace it is certain was due to plague, but the cause of the other two deaths is unknown as the bodies were not examined by the doctor. The man removed to the Hospital on 26th October from the Bantawal district died on the 29th from typical plague. He was not a resident in Bangkok but had only just arrived the day before.—*Bangkok Times*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	2/3 15/16
Do. demand	2/3
Do. 4 months' sight	2/3 7/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.83
America—Bank T.T.	54 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.30
India T.T.	166 1/2
Do. demand	167 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72 1/2
Singapore T.T.	3 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	135 1/2

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	2/3 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	2/3 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	55 1/2
1 month's sight do.	56 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne.	2.31
4 months' sight France.	2.83
6 months' sight do.	2.89 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.	2.30
Bar Silver	31 1/2
Bank of England rate.	6 1/2
Sovereign	8.85

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, (corner of Ice House Street),

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising:—OLD SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, WALL PLATES, GOLD AND SILVERWARE, JAPANESE BRONZES, OLD BRONZES, WALL HANGINGS, KAKEMONOS, IVORY ORNAMENTS, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [1174]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

MONDAY, the 10th December, 1906, at 4 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, ALSO A Number of GOLD RINGS, (suitable for Xmas Presents). TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [1175]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Treasury Chest Officer, until 11 A.M., on the 10th December, 1906.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Treasury Chest Officer, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills." The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. T. CARTER, Lieut. Colonel, H.M. Treasury Chest Officer. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Fletcher Street. Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [1172]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer "KWONG TUNG," 1,250 tons, H. W. WALKER, Leaving Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, 35 (Servant excluded), Meals, 50. The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1071]

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES.

AND RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [13]

MOËT & CHANDON'S.

HIGHEST GRADE OF CHAMPAGNE.

"DRY IMPERIAL BRAND."

AS SUPPLIED BY ROYAL WARRANTS TO KING EDWARD VII.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

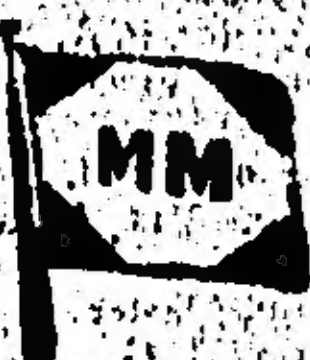
ALSO SUPPLIED FOR THE LEADING PRESIDENTIAL BANQUETS OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Per Case 12 Bottles \$57.00

24 Bottles 60.00

SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 26 November, 1906.

MAILS.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.

HAVER, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 11th
December, at 1 P.M.
This steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line via *Armand Thibaut* bound for
Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *POLYNESIE* 15th December.
S.S. *SALAZAR* 22nd January.
S.S. *OCEANIE* 5th February.
S.S. *TOURNAI* 22nd February.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [11]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PANAMA GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
Captain T. H. Hild, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 15th Decem-
ber, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports in connection with the Com-
pany's S.S. *Moldavia*, 5,500 tons, from Colombo.
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Suits and Valuable, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Perla*,
due in London on 26th January, 1907.
Passes will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [12]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.
	Qts.	Pts.
COGNAC	\$21.50	—
"	19.00	—
"	16.00	—
WHISKY, PALL MALL	19.00	—
" JOHN WALKER	12.00	—
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
" DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
" LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [13]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

EASTMAN'S

REQUISITES.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

Telephone 254.

ACCESSORIES

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
(Hongkong, 10th Nov. 1906)

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon. (All quotations given under "Commercial" unless otherwise stated.)

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNTS.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENT DIVIDEND LAST YEAR.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	70,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,712,472	\$1.15/- @ 2 1/2% = \$164 for first half of year 1906	58 1/2	\$85 sales London 20 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	74 1/2	74 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,075,000 \$200,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	29	\$900
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	\$1,110,000 Tls. 50,000	—	Final of 7 1/2 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/2	Tls. 8 1/2 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$40,000	\$331,131	Interim div. of \$4 for 1905	41 1/2	\$120 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,155,614 \$100,000	\$108,554	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	21 1/2	\$160
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$224,481	\$344,008	\$6 for 1904	61 1/2	\$95 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	71 1/2	\$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$24	\$5,000 \$254,138	\$6,563	\$14 for 1905	61 1/2	\$23
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,503 \$350,000	NIL	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1906	61 1/2	\$20
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	70,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$144,386	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	71 1/2	\$17
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	70,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 £28,999	£2,412	10/- @ 2 1/2% = \$4.69	6 1/2	\$80
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 £40,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	6 1/2	Tls. 34 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,144	\$77,815	1st Coupon No. 6 for 1905	4 1/2	Tls. 10 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$23,017	\$218	\$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906	4 1/2	\$26 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,000 Tls. 398,479 Tls. 87,200	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/2	T. Tls. 47 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$100,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	71 1/2	\$140
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$132,588	\$5 for 1907	—	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,793	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.6.1906	—	Tls. 30
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 £10,011	\$12,446	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year ended 30.6.1906	7 1/2	Tls. 104 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$999,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	8 1/2	G. \$12
Yub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000 £4,875	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	—	18 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$700,000	\$8,915	\$1 for 1905	4 1/2	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	\$24 for 1st half 1906	61 1/2	\$90 sales & buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2	\$150
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	61 1/2	\$164
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000 Tls. 47,210	Tls. 3,097	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	71 1/2	Tls. 105 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 37,065	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	61 1/2	Tls. 277 1/2 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 255 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	10 1/2	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$8,418	\$5 for year ended 30.6.1906	13 1/2	\$20 sales
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$4,710	\$2.40 on \$15 for 1905	—	\$104
Do. (new issue)	10,000	\$15	\$15	none	—	—	—	\$300 buyers
Do. (Founders)	10,000	\$15	\$15	none	—	—	—	\$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,000 \$10,075	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 1/2	\$124 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	70,000	\$100	\$100	\$7,000,000 \$10,075	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$31 account 1906	61 1/2	\$104 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,935	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 = 20 for 1905	161 1/2	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 4,609	\$4,609	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2	\$80 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	110,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,100,000 \$5,070	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2	\$115
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$200,000 \$574	\$574	\$24 for 1905	61 1/2	\$30 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000 \$5,194	\$5,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	18 1/2	Tls. 97 sales
Do. (new issue)	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000	—	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8 1/2	Tls. 50
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$772	—	—	\$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	104 1/2	Tls. 74 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$21,600	\$14 for the year ending 31.7.06	91 1/2	\$75
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2)	91 1/2	Tls. 61
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	84 1/2	Tls. 92 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	78 1/2	Tls. 335 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	2 1/2	\$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	12/6	12/6	none	\$1,097	1/3 per share for 1905	84 1/2	\$7 sales
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	91 1/2	\$25
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	—	\$1 for 1904	—	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	104 1/2	Tls. 60 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,210	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 1/2	\$10
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,875,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	84 1/2	\$215
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000,000	\$2,555	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.1906	7 1/2	\$17 sales
Hall & Holz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$220,000	\$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1st year ended 30.6.06	104 1/2	\$104
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$20,893	\$14 for year ending 28.2.06	104 1/2	\$2,1 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,568	\$100 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8 1/2	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$2,790	Int. div. of \$20 for 10 months ending 18.10.05	104 1/2	\$15 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$5,770	Int. div. of \$4 for 1st year ended 30.6.06	8 1/2	\$250
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$5,812	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	71 1/2	\$22 buyers
Matchless Oil Mill, Boken on Landbouwen	15,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 27,003	\$8	Final of 50 cents making 1/- for the year	13 1/2	\$72
Matchless Oil Mill, Boken on Landbouwen	15,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 27,003	—	Third interim div. of Tls. 71 making Tls. 22 1/2 so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	91 1/2	Tls. 237 1/2 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	—	Interim dividend of Tls. 31 account 1906	64 1/2	Tls. 110 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 1,017	Final of 1906	64 1/2	Tls. 110 1/2
Do. (new issue)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 400,000	Tls. 9,955	Tls. 6 for 1904	18 1/2	Tls. 47 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	4,500	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 225,000	Tls. 4,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	17 1/2	Tls. 191 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000 Tls. 17,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 4,753	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	31 1/2	Tls. 30 1/2 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of 15/- for 1st year 1906	—	Tls. 350 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 1,635,000	Tls. 85,591	Interim div. of 5/- for 1st year 1906	—	Tls. 200 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 1,440,000	—	Interim div. of 5/- for 1st year 1906	—	Tls. 200 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.12.05	84 1/2	\$25 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	78 1/2	Tls. 405 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	\$752	70 cents for year ended 31.5.1906	84 1/2	\$5
Do. (Founders)	1,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	—	—	—	\$150
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$15,000	\$7,734	Interim of 45 cents for account 1906	84 1/2	\$11 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$184	Final of 3/- @ 2 1/2% = 75 cts for 1st year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2	64
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.								
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	December 8th
Do. (old shares)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	December 8th
Do. (new shares)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	December 8th
Laogkats (4th interim)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	December 8th